



MONDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

[No. 2488.]

VOL IX.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

LANDING,

From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunning,
30 boxes mould CANDLES
10 hhd. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E. RUM
25 bbl. MACKEREL
100 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

April 19

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Macouba Stiff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 31.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

Also,

A general assortment of

Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1869.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

35 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, four years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.
Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—

That very valuable FARM, situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of John M. News, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust in the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.

March 30.

d6w

For Savannah (Geo.)

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS,

The brig

SOPHILIA,

John T. Brooks, master,

Now lying at Hartshorn's wharf. For freight or passage apply the Master on board.

May 8

Hemp, Britannias, Checks, &c.

For sale on board brig Sophia, captain Stanwood, lying at Merchants wharf.

Few tons clean Hemp, boxes Britannias, Checks, Calicoes, Platts, and Vesting, casks men's Shoes, cases Morocco and Kid Slippers, cases wool and fur Hats, bales yellow Nankeens, chests Tea, barrels N. E. Rum, barrels Oil, hogheads, tierces and barrels brown Sugar, and 20 M. feet merchantable Pine Plank.

ALSO,

For Freight,

The new Brig

SOPHIA,

Burthen 1800 barrels, is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo immediately—For terms apply to

Lawson & Fowle, or Edward S. Rand.

May 2

d6t—c63t

R. C. SKINNER,

SURGEON DENTIST, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that his concerns at Washington requiring his continuance at or near that city until the next session of Congress, proposes to attend to his professional business in this town until the 20th of May. The superior manner in which he inserts Teeth in the human head, their perfect natural appearance, and the ease his operations are invariably performed in, are objects worthy the attention of those persons who have been so unfortunate as to lose their front teeth. To those persons whose teeth are partially decayed, or are covered with the sceptic acid, or tartar, he will only observe that immediate relief may be obtained, and their teeth preserved, [free from pain] during life. His regular apprenticeship, long practice, and superior recommendations, (it is presumed) will entitle him to the confidence of those that require his assistance.

Dr. SKINNER may be consulted any hour at Mr. Milburn's, sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street.

May 9.

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next.

John Dundas.

May 8

d6t eo

THE STAGES.

I WISH to dispose of both the accommodation and mail lines of stages, between Alexandria and Dumfries; together with the contract for carrying the mail between those places, which has yet 16 months to run. They will be sold, if desired, on an accommodating time, by the payment being satisfactorily secured.

N. ELLICOTT.

May 12.

MRS. WALKER,

HAVING removed to the house in King-street, adjoining Mr. Kincaid's, informs her friends and the public, that she has just received from New-York, a quantity of

Split-straw Bonnets,

Of the newest fashion,

Which, with a general assortment of MILLINERY, she offers for sale on reasonable terms.

May 11.

6t

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

March 20.

d

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line.

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS, Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

d6f.

Wanted to Hire,

A smart active WAITER—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by

Alexander Gordon,

Washington tavern.

April 26.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17.

3m

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.

State of the wheel at the close of the eleventh day's drawing.

1 prize of	—	—	—	\$20,000
2 do. of	—	—	—	10,000
2 do. of	—	—	—	5,000
2 do. of	—	—	—	2,000
3 do. of	—	—	—	1,000
10 do. of	—	—	—	500
30 do. of	—	—	—	200
84 do. of	—	—	—	100
119 do. of	—	—	—	50
315 do. of	—	—	—	20
8381 do. of	—	—	—	10

Gain of the wheel \$2,600.

First drawn ticket on Monday next, which will be the 15th day of drawing is entitled to \$2,000.

Warranted undrawn tickets or cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. Present price of Tickets \$9 50.

For Sale by

ROBERT GRAY.

May 6.

Just Received,

DR. REE'S CYCLOPEDIA, No. 19.
THE AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No. 5, which completes the work.
THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.
And a few copies of The Power of Religion on the Mind, by Lindley Murray.

FOR SALE BY

R. Gray,

Who has on hand, a large stock of WRITING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

N. B. Country merchants and others who purchase to a considerable amount will be supplied at the lowest prices for cash.

R. G.

April 15

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chronophotologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentors, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price \$2.

Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, \$1;

March 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

A Negro Woman, of about thirty-eight years of age, an excellent house servant.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

May 13.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

West-India Rum in hhd.—

Gin in pipes, Madeira and other Wines in pipes and casks, Sugar in hogheads and barrels, Coffee in bags, Young Hyson Tea in half and quarter chests, Soap and Candles in boxes, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods, consisting of Irish and German Linens—Checks, Calicoes & Gingham, Velvet Vestings, Cotton Cambrics and Shawls, one case of Spotted Muslins and one case of Cambric Muslins, Cotton Stockings, Combs, Men and Womens' Shoes, and sundry other articles.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

Doctor I. J. Comyn,

A professional DENTIST—of Baltimore, RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tartar or decayed gums, or festered breath. His method of cleaning the teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiseptic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America. It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth, and sweetening the breath. Doctor C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe (France and Spain) to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13. d.
N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	25	28
Duck, Russia	bolt,	40	45
Ravens	21	23	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11 50
	box	4	5
Indigo, Spanish (flat.)	lb.	2 50	2 60
Molasses,	gal.	45	50
Salt, coarse	bus.	70	80
fine		70	85
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10
Pepper l		25	30
Pimento		28	30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1 70	1 80
Gin, Holland		1 75	1 80
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1 25	1 40
Antigua 3d		1 10	1 20
Windward 2d & 3d		1	1 10
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	11	12 50
2d & 3d		9	11
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2 25	2 50
Hyson		1 20	1 30
Young Hyson		1 10	1 30
Hyson Skin		90	1
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50
Port		1 60	1 75
Lisbon		1 55	1 40
Malaga		1 10	1 20

s, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	15
Hemp	cwt.	10	12
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales	no sales
Prime			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	65	75
Whiskey		43	48
Sugar, New-Orleans	100	11	12
Loaf	lbs.	20	21
Lump	lb.	19	20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5	
Potomac		5	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	par
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	par
Exchange on London,	par.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

MAY 10, 1809.

ORDERED, That Abraham Faw, William S. Moore, and Joseph Smith, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday, the 22d instant, at John Hodgkin's tavern, to elect a member of the Common Council for the third ward, in place of Adam Lynn, resigned.

Ordered, That John Sutton, Joseph Dean and Aaron Hewes be a committee to rent out in the best manner they can, Duke-street Dock, for the term of two years, or until Thomas Preston's time expires in the adjoining warehouse; and that the person contracting shall during the lease, keep the dock in as good repair as it now is, and leave it in the same manner.

ADAM LYNN, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will attend at Duke street dock, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of renting said dock agreeable to the above order of Council.

John Sutton,
Joseph Dean,
Aaron Hewes,

In the circuit court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, April session 1809, present judges Washington and Peters.

United States, vs.

Michael Bright,
James Atkinson,
Charles Westfall,
Abraham Ogden,
Charles Hong,
William Cole,
Samuel Wilkins,
Daniel Phyle,
John Knipe.

WASHINGTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court.

[CONTINUED.]

There is no dispute about the facts—The defendants have called no witnesses—and their defence is rested upon the lawfulness of the acts laid in the indictment. They justify their conduct upon two grounds—1st. That the decree of the district court under which the process issued was *coram non Judice*, and to all intents and purposes void; and 2dly, That though it were a valid and binding decree, still that they cannot be questioned criminally for acting in obedience to the orders of the governor of this state.

The decree of the district court is said to be void, for two reasons; first, because the court of appeals had not a power to reverse the sentence of the court of admiralty founded upon the verdict of a jury; and 2dly, because the state of Pennsylvania claims an interest in the subject which was in controversy in the district court.

The first question is, was the decree of the court of appeals void for want of jurisdiction of the case in which it was made?

But first let me ask, can this be made a question, at the present day, before this or any other court in the United States? We consider it to be so firmly settled by the highest judicial authority in the nation, that is not now to be questioned or shaken.

The power of the court of appeals to re-examine and reverse or affirm the sentence of the courts of admiralty established by the several states, though founded upon the verdicts of juries, was first considered and decided in the case of Doan and Penhalow, in the supreme court of the United States. The jurisdiction of the court to re-examine the whole cause as to both law and fact, was considered as resulting from the national character of an appellate prize court, and not from any grant of power by the state from whose court the appeal had been taken. The right of the state to limit the court of appeals in the exercise of its jurisdiction, was determined to be totally inadmissible. The same question was considered by the supreme court upon the motion for the mandamus, and decided to be settled and at rest. If it were necessary to give further support to the authority of these cases, the opinion of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in Ross's executors, vs. Rittenhouse, and the unanimous opinion of the old Congress, with the exception of the representatives of this state, and one of the representatives of New-Jersey, might be mentioned. If reasons were required to strengthen the above decisions, those assigned by the committee of congress, upon the case of the Active, are believed to be conclusive.

But I think it will not be difficult to prove that the law of Pennsylvania, passed on the 9th of September, 1778, establishing a court of admiralty in that state, neither by the terms of it, nor by a fair construction of its meaning, was intended to bridge the jurisdiction of the court of appeals in cases like the one under consideration. The words are, "that the jury shall be sworn or affirmed to return a true verdict upon the libel according to evidence; and the finding of the jury shall establish the facts without re-examination or appeal." The obvious meaning of this provision was, that if the jury found the facts upon which the law was to arise, those facts were to be considered as conclusive by the appellate court, and not open to re-examination by the judges of that court; the legislature thinking it, no doubt, most safe to entrust the finding of facts to a jury of twelve men. But what was to be done if the jury found no facts, as was the present case? If the appellate court were precluded from an enquiry into the facts, affirmance of the sentence, appealed from would be inevitable. This absurdity then followed—In all cases it was necessary to impanel a jury to establish the facts, and in all cases, without exception, the party thinking himself aggrieved might appeal. But in every case where the jury choose to find a general verdict, the sentence appealed from must of necessity be affirmed. I cannot believe that this was the meaning of the legislature; and I do not think that the

words of the law will fairly warrant such a construction.

Let me then put this question seriously to the jury: Will they have the vanity to think themselves wiser than all those who have passed opinions upon this important question of law? and will they undertake to decide that those opinions were erroneous? Miserable indeed must be the condition of that community where the law is unsettled, and decisions upon the very point are disregarded when they again come directly or incidentally, into discussion. In such a state of things good men have nothing to hope, and bad men nothing to fear. There is no standard by which the rights of property, and the most estimable privileges to which the citizen is entitled can be regulated. All is doubt and uncertainty until the judge has pronounced the law of the particular case before him; but which carries with it no authority as to a similar case between other parties.

But suppose for a moment against the settled law upon the point, that the court of appeals had not a power to re-examine the verdict of the case of the Active; and on that account that the decree of the district court, in opposition to that of the court of admiralty was erroneous, it does not therefore follow that the district court had no jurisdiction of the case on which this process issued. If erroneous, it could only be re-examined and corrected in a superior court. But if the subject depended upon a question of prize or no prize, it was completely within the cognizance of the district court by the constitution and the laws of the United States; the former of which grants to the federal courts, and the latter to the district courts cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. This is such a case; and we consider that circumstance to be decisive of the first point. We are happy on this occasion, as we are on all others to coincide in opinion with the learned and respectable gentleman who presides in the supreme judiciary of this state.*

The next ground of objection to the jurisdiction of the district court is, that the state of Pennsylvania claimed interest in the subject in dispute between the parties to that cause.

The amendment to the constitution upon which this question occurs declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state." It is certain that the suit in the district court was not commenced or prosecuted against the state of Pennsylvania. She was in no respect a party to that suit. But it is contended that under a fair construction of this amendment, if a state claims an interest in the subject in dispute, the case is not cognizable in a federal court. In most cases it will be found that the soundest and safest rule by which to arrive at the meaning and intention of a law, is to abide by the words which the law maker has used. If he has expressed himself so ambiguously that the plain interpretation of the words would lead to absurdity, and to a contradiction of the obvious intention of the law, a more liberal course may be pursued. But if upon any occasion the strict rule should be observed, it ought to be in expounding the constitution; although I do not mean to say that even in that case this rule should be inflexible. Every reason is

* "It is unnecessary for me to give any opinion concerning the right of the old court of appeals to reverse the decision of justices, contrary to the provisions of the act of assembly of Pennsylvania, under which the state court of admiralty was instituted. That is the point which occasioned so much jealousy and heart-burning between several of the states and the old congress—it divided the opinions of many men of unquestionable talents and integrity, and certainly was a question of no small difficulty. But the state of Pennsylvania having ratified the present constitution, did thereby virtually invest the courts of the United States with power to decide this controversy. They have decided it, and being clearly within their jurisdiction, I am not at liberty to consider it as now open to discussion. The supreme court of the United States has more than once decided, that the old court of appeals had the power to reverse the verdicts of juries, notwithstanding the law of any state to the contrary. From the establishment of this principle, it irresistibly results, that Gideon Olmstead and his associates, were entitled to the whole proceeds of the Active and her cargo, and may pursue them into whatever hands they may have fallen, unless indeed they have fallen into the hands of persons not subject to an action in the courts of the United States." —[Chief Justice Tilghman's opinion on the writ of habeas corpus, &c.]

opposed to the construction contended for by the defendants' counsel; and, to our apprehension, there is not one sound reason in favor of it. If the title to the thing in dispute be in the state, and this is made to appear to the court, it is inconceivable that the plaintiff should recover so as to disturb that right. But if he should recover, the state would not be bound by the judgment, not being a party to it. This is by no means a new case—If one individual obtains a judgment or decree against another, the interest of a third person, not a party, will not be bound or prejudiced by the decision; but he may nevertheless assert his right in a court of justice against the party in possession of the property to which he claims title. The state cannot be forced into court; but she may come there if she pleases, in pursuit of her rights, and will no doubt do so upon all proper and necessary occasions. But if on the other hand, the mere claim of interest by a state in the subject in dispute between two citizens can have the magic effect of suspending all the functions of a court of justice over that subject, and of annihilating its decrees when pronounced, this elective and necessary branch of our government, and of all free governments, may be rendered useless at any moment at the pleasure of a state. If the suit be prosecuted against a state, the court perceives at once its want of jurisdiction, and can dismiss the party at the threshold. But if a latent claim in the state, not known perhaps by any of the litigant parties, is sufficient to oust the jurisdiction, to annul the judgment when rendered, and to affect all the parties concerned, with the consequences of carrying a void judgment into execution, the federal court may become more than useless—they will be traps in which unwary suitors may be ensnared to their ruin. To illustrate this position the district attorney mentioned many very strong and very supposable cases. I will add one other. A. sues B. for a debt, or for property either real or personal in his possession. Conscious that he must pay the money, or lose his possession in consequence of the unquestionable title of his adversary, B. pays over the money, or conveys the property even pending the suit, to a third person, for the use of the state, and by this operation arrests the further progress of the suit, or avoids the judgment whenever it shall pass. A doctrine so unjust, and big with consequences so alarming, and so fatal to the general government, should have strong and unequivocal words to support it. The court would be very mischievously employed in supplying them. We should convert this amendment, this sacrifice made to state pride, into an engine to demolish altogether one of the essential branches of the general government.

To this branch of the argument, therefore, the answer is short but conclusive.—The state is not a party, and she has no interest in the subject in dispute in the district court. The decree of the court of appeals extinguished the interest of Pennsylvania in any share of the Active and her cargo, and vested the full right to the whole in Olmstead and his associates, who might rightfully follow that part of the proceeds which came into the hands of the representatives of Rittenhouse, who held them as stakeholders for whoever might have title to them. Rittenhouse himself held them in his private capacity and not as treasurer, for his individual security against the bond given to Ross, and which was still outstanding when this decree was rendered. I know not how this part of the subject can be made plainer.

There is another objection to the argument drawn from the interest of the state, which was not satisfactorily answered by Mr. Ingersoll, to whom it was stated by the court during this discussion. By the constitution of the United States, the judicial power extends to all controversies between a state and citizens of another state, whatever might be the nature of the controversy, and no matter as to the court to which the cause might be assigned by the legislative distribution of the judicial powers. That amendment declares that the above provision shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against a state by a citizen of another state or an alien. This was not a suit at law or in equity; but in a court of the law of nations and in a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The question put to the learned counsel, was, "is such a case excluded from the cognizance of the district court by this amendment?" The answer given was that the amendment ought to be so construed, this case being equally within the mischief meant to be remedied: That is—the court is bound to supply the words "or in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction." Would we be justified by any rule of law in admitting such an interpolation, even if a reason could not be

amendment for the various stru-
tion of the
that this
rights would in-
stranded away
figured that
very few of
ere appears to
ation of the
and in equity.
ight on the pre-
ment. Suits at
prosecuted agai-
ber a party, and
upon her. Bu-
tation to be m-
as a delicate o-
cases of adm-
tion, the pro-er
the possession
bound to prudu-
the proceedings
ides in whom
the proceeds a-
the court need
will of a state
thing, to enab-
All the world
of course are b-
state may inter-
decided.
But she can-
ree is passed s-
fore not bound
the court. The
proceedings of
id in which a
be productive
ges to the
infid all
rents.
re think that
non does no
maritime

NE
Web. ave no
nessed an "exh-
old times," as
course of the
sea entered i
from S. E. lo-
produce, intenc
grand depot of
In addition to
ships, brigs and
ing down from
loaded were d-
the north river
ble wind to pu
There are n
ten or twelve
schooners read

By the Ves
received news
March.

Letters we
marquis of R
at Requeijo,
the French h
men, in killed
vince. Rom
able to cut of
French with
in possession
glish frigates
supplied ther
Lisbon wa
tuguese, and
from England
thousand had
were in high
sist the Fre
divided into
consisting o
tters.

The Fre
of Portugal,

The arriv
bany, enable
for members
this state h
se secretary
From
when the
counties can
sult.

The mem
ed at the se
morning, st
F
R

Feder
Federal s
ern district
with the tw
trier whose
7 in the sen

contended for the omission of those words in the amendment itself? I think not. In the various struggles to get at the spirit and intention of the framers of the constitution, I fear that this invaluable charter of our rights would in a very little time be entirely lost sight of, and become at length so disfigured that its founders would recoiled at the few of its original features. But there appears to be a solid reason for the limitation of the amendment to cases at law and in equity. And this will throw some light on the preceding branch of this argument. Suits at law and in equity cannot be prosecuted against a state without making her a party, and the judgment acts directly upon her. But in what manner was the execution to be made effectual? The subject was a delicate one, and it was thought best to avoid having it practically tested. But in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the property in dispute is generally in the possession of the court or of persons bound to produce it or its equivalent, and the proceedings are *in rem*. The court decides in whom the right is, and distributes the proceeds accordingly. In such a case the court need not depend upon the good will of a state claiming an interest in the thing, to enable it to execute its decree. All the world are parties to such a suit, and of course are bound by the sentence. The state may interpose her claim and have it decided. But she cannot lie by, and after the decree is passed say she was a party, and therefore not bound for want of jurisdiction to the court. This doctrine in relation to the proceedings of a court of the law of nations, and in which all nations are interested might be productive of the most serious consequences to the general government, to whom is intrusted all our relations with foreign governments. As at present advised, then, we think that the amendment to the constitution does not extend to suits of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

[To be continued.]

NEW YORK, May 11.

We have not, for almost two years, witnessed an exhibition so much like "the good old times," as that of yesterday. In the course of the day, nearly forty vessels from sea entered this port, with a fine breeze from S. E. loaded principally with our own produce, intended to be shipped from this grand depot of the union to foreign ports. In addition to this, at the same time, fine ships, brigs and schooners were seen coming down from eastern ports, and others loaded were dropping out of the east into the north river, to embrace the first favorable wind to put to sea.

There are now at anchor off the battery, ten or twelve ships, and several brigs and schooners ready for sea. [Gazette.]

By the Vestal, from Lisbon, we have received newspapers and letters to the 27th March.

Letters were received in Lisbon from the marquis of Romana, dated the 11th March at Requijo, Galicia; he mentioned that the French have not lost less than 10,000 men, in killed and prisoners, in that province. Romana was so stationed as to be able to cut off the communication of the French with Leon and Galicia. Vigo was in possession of the Spaniards. Three English frigates had entered that place, and supplied them with ammunition.

Lisbon was still in possession of the Portuguese, and troops were daily arriving from England. Arms and clothing for ten thousand had been sent them: the people were in high spirits and determined to resist the French. The Portuguese army was divided into three divisions; one of which consisting of 40,000 men, was on the frontiers.

The French had not entered the frontiers of Portugal, as some time since stated.

March 12.

The arrival of the Steam-Boat from Albany, enables me to state, that whole returns for members of Assembly and Senators of this state had been received at the office of the secretary of state on Wednesday morning. From a gentleman who was in the office when the returns from the most distant counties came in, we have the following result.

The members of the legislature as returned at the secretary's office on Wednesday morning, stood thus:

Federal	63
Republican	49

Federal majority 14

Federal senators elected, 3 in the Western district, and 2 in the Eastern; which with the two federalists from the latter district whose time have not expired, give us 7 in the senate. [Gazette.]

The schooner *Clarissa*, Wm. Smith master, from this port bound for St. Jago de Cuba, was on the 2d of April captured by a French privateer commanded by captain J. Forrest, arrived in a small bay on the N.W. part of the island of St. Domingo, where she was robbed of 73 bbls. of flour, a British ship heaving in sight prevented these picarons from taking as much as would load the privateer, the captain of the privateer has shown his orders from gen. Berqure, (commander in chief of the city of St. Domingo) authorising him to take all kind of provisions he could find, that the French government would be answerable for the same. He has likewise furnished a receipt stating the quantity taken, and that the same should be paid for according to the market price at St. Jago de Cuba.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

The honorable Paul Hamilton, esquire, secretary of the navy of the United States, arrived in Washington city on Friday last.

The following extract from the Richmond "Spirit of '76" is in unison with the sentiments of a large portion of the democrats of Virginia, and is sufficiently expressive of what estimate will hereafter be placed upon Mr. Jefferson's measures by the more enlightened, if not the most numerous class of his former admirers. That Mr. Adams' administration was not chequered by a few errors we have not the hardihood to contend. Some of them were personal and belonged to the individual, and we are not disposed to deny that there might be others, which may only be excused on account of the fallibility of human actions.

But let us mark the contrast of his successor. Entering into office with the highest professions of impartiality and devotion to peace and public liberty, we find, in his administration, an exemplification of whatever is most poignant to the feelings of a people attached to their free institutions, as well as most baneful to their prosperity. As the last two years of his term have been most crowded with these painful incidents, no recital is necessary to impress them upon the attention. The joy universally diffused by the partial repeal of the embargoes and non-intercourse, is a pledge that the wrongs with which he harassed his country, are to undergo a still deeper condemnation.

"We consider the course pursued by the administration and its followers for several years past as justly obnoxious and calculated to bring republican government into disrepute. Some of the most objectionable features of Mr. Adams' administration have been either greatly exceeded or closely imitated by that of Mr. Jefferson. We shall not therefore blindly and servilely flatter what we really at heart condemn, nor regard those as the exclusive republicans of our country, who have had the address to retain the name, whilst in fact its substance has been practised by others."

[North Amer.]

Under the Philadelphia head the appointment by the Central Junta of Spain, of Mr. Viar, is announced, as joint charge des affaires with the chevalier de Foronda. It does not appear from any public act of our government, nor are we otherwise apprized of the circumstance, whether it acknowledges Joseph's usurpation or the administration by the Junta, as the lawful government. The United States have never taken upon themselves to judge of the titles by which sovereign powers are exercised in foreign countries. They have always considered the government *in fact*, as that which was entitled to keep up the friendly and other relations. In conformity with this principle, even the murderers of Louis the 16th were recognized; and on the invasion of Holland and the consequent revolution of the Dutch government, the American charge des affaires found himself in possession of express instructions to acknowledge the new government, should it be generally acquiesced in by the people, as eventually happened. All the changes in the French and Dutch administrations, since that period, have been successively admitted to be legitimate for all the purposes of our intercourse.

But the same rule does not admit of application to the present situation of Spain. Here we find a ruthless invader usurping for one of his minions, a throne, which he has not been able to secure, and on the other hand we find a brave and generous people unanimously and almost by one motion resisting the attempt to impose a foreign yoke. The possessions of the invaders are limited to the spots which their army can cover, and the military communications between their several posts. There is no

room therefore for an acknowledgment grounded upon possession or the acquiescence of the people.

[Ibid.]

[Mr. Cheatham rebuking certain leading democrats who had delivered him over to be buffeted by Tammany-men.]

The Albany Register says that the federalists claim 3 of the four senatorial districts, and he does not question the validity of the claim. If this be so, certain sacrificing men who have perfidiously and basely endeavored to sacrifice their steadfast friends to save themselves, will themselves be sacrificed in turn.

—This even-handed justice
Doth commend the ingredients of our
Poison'd chalice to our own lips.

I have lived to see many political villains punished.

[American Citizen.]

The latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Bonaparte, and that in consequence, 550 persons have been arrested at Paris alone. Several senators, generals, legislators, and prefects, were said to be incupated in a plot of removing Napoleon, and of placing the crown of France on the head of its legitimate prince Louis XVIIIth, as the only mean of restoring Europe to its long lost tranquility. No public examinations had taken place, from fear, as was stated, of alarming the armies; but the prisoners underwent daily interrogatories in the temple and other revolutionary bastilles, before Fouché, and the confidential members of the *secret police* of the French emperor. Strict search has been made after the duke of Angouleme, the presumptive heir of the French Bourbons, married to the daughter of Louis XVI. who was supposed to be concealed at Paris. This prince however was safe in England, with his uncle Louis XVIII. Ferdinand VII. and his brother, were reported to be confined in the State Prison, the castle of Vincennes, near Paris where the duke of Enghien was murdered in 1804.—Bonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the Senate which the grand officers of state, as well as the members of the Senate, swore, in case of any accident to him punctually to execute.

[Political Register.]

SHIP



NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

No entrances from Ports beyond the capes of Virginia this day.

CLEARED.

Ship Commerce, Crowhill, St. Bartholomews—by James Patton.

Sloop Olive Branch, Clements, Baltimore—by different merchants.

—Lively, Smith, Providence—by John G. Ladd.

St. Andrew's Society.

A STATED quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held at the house of Mr. John MacLeod, on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

James Patton,
President.

May 15.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY the 20th instant, will be sold at the Coffee House, at 1 o'clock,

LOTS Number 14 and 15, on Stump Hill, containing 11 acres—a House and Lot of Ground, near the old turnpike gate, and two Silver Watches, the property of the late William Wighams.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

May 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 20th day of May, will be offered at public sale at the Coffee House,

A LOT OF GROUND,

On Stump Hill, designated in the survey by No. 27, and containing 4 acres 122 poles—This lot is advantageously situated on the new Turnpike Road, and the avenue leading from that road through the Stump Hill Tract of land and belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Noland. A credit of six months will be allowed.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 15.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th inst. I passed to James Dunlop, three notes of that date, drawn in his favor and subscribed by me—One of which is payable at 12, one at 18, and one at 24 months after date, for \$ 698 31 each, which notes (by agreement legally executed) are not to be paid until certain stipulations contained in said agreement, are complied with on the part of said Dunlop.—All manner of persons are therefore cautioned against taking all or any of said notes, until the stipulations in said agreement are complied with, without which they will not be paid.

Thomas Irwin.

May 15.

For New York—(in a few days.)

The Schooner

FARMER,

Captain WOODWARD,

Having part of her cargo engaged, for the balance, or for passage apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'CLean.

May 15.

FOR SALE,

If applied for within four days,

THE GOOD BRIG

MINERVA,

J. MATTHEWS, Master;

Between two and three years old, will carry 1700 barrels.

Enquire of the Printer.

800 barrels will be taken on freight for BOSTON, if offered in six days. Enquire as above.

May 15.

dtf

For Philadelphia,

[To sail on Thursday next]

THE SCHOONER

HAPPY RETURN,

Captain HAND;

For freight or passage apply to the master on board at

M'CLean's Wharf.

May 15.

St

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up and securing in any jail in the state of Virginia, or Alexandria, O LIVER, a blacksmith, who run away from William Fitzhugh's, Esq. estate at Ravensworth, Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 11th instant. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for securing him in any jail on the north side of the river Potomac. He was in Alexandria on the evening of his departure—he will either make for Fredericksburg or to the eastward. As I have reason to believe he has obtained forged papers the taker-up is requested to secure every paper he has in his possession.

All masters of vessels, and drivers of stages are warned, at their peril, from carrying him off.

OLIVER is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, very dark, a down look when spoken to, he has a small scar I think on one of his cheeks, is fond of liquor, and about 25 years of age—his clothing is an old blue surcoat coat, short grey coat and pantaloons, oz nabrigs shirt, the balance is American manufactured black and white striped yarn short jacket and pantaloons, twilled.

W. Wedderburn, Agent.

May 13—15.

2awtf

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, in the county of Prince-William, near the Bull Run Mountain, a TRACT of LAND, containing about 470 acres. This tract possesses every desirable advantage, both as to its situation which is in the centre of an agreeable and healthy neighborhood, and its qualities which are peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat, grass, &c.

The terms of sale are—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and a considerable accommodation for the balance.

Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the land by Mr. Richard B. Alexander, living near it, or the subscriber living in Fauquier county.

Matthew W. Brooke.

May 5.

so6t

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

USEFUL PROPERTIES OF YARWOOD'S Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expense. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterday,
Eleanor Bufel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

I have examined the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

Prince street, Alexandria.

are determined, if possible, to render the EAGLE in every department of their business agreeable to their guests, and a pleasant abode to the stranger.—Their solicitude upon this score has induced them at considerable expense to make some important changes in the arrangement of the rooms. They feel a great share of confidence in assuring their friends that they will meet with every convenience and attention that a house of this character is calculated to afford. Their bedrooms are furnished with an entire new set of beds and furniture, with a suit of curtains to each, and the floors covered with carpets.

Their stables are large and commodious, (which will always be furnished with a full supply of the best provender the country affords) stands within twenty steps of the house, with a pump of excellent water at the door, for the purpose of watering and washing the horses.

They take leave further to state, that a COFFEE-ROOM has lately been established in one of the rooms of the Eagle, in which the newspapers from all the principal towns on the continent are to be seen. With these advantages, & these determinations in which they are resolved never to relax, they can but hope for the most flattering success.

George Turner,
James S. Smithers.

N. B. The printers throughout the United States who now direct their papers to James S. Smithers, are requested to insert the above one week, and in future direct to Turner and Smithers.

J. S. S.
G. T.

Richmond, May 3—(8)

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to return his thanks to the public for past favors, and to inform them that he has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of the most

Fashionable Ladies' & Gentlemen's SHOES,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash.

Thos. M. Davis.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description made at his shop on the shortest notice.

May 8

A. W. Preufs,

HAVING entered in the Commission Line and Broking Business, tenders his services for buying and selling Merchandise of every description, Stock, Bills of Exchange, Notes of Hand, Landed Property, &c. Chartering, and procuring Freight for Vessels, &c. &c. on a very moderate charge.

He likewise informs, that he translates Documents, &c. from and into the Spanish, Portuguese, French, German & Dutch Languages.

His office is at present in Fairfax-street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house—where he continues every day between eleven and two o'clock to teach the French Language.

FOR SALE,

380 Shares of Marine Insurance Stock—the best offer within a fortnight will be accepted for 300 of them.

Several Tracts of Land in the states of Maryland and Virginia.

May 12.

Broker's Office, &c.

THE Subscriber tenders his services to the public in the line of a BROKER, also, as an ACCOMPTANT, to those whose avocations render it inconvenient to adjust their own affairs. Merchandise of every description sold on moderate commission.

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

A tract of PRIME LAND, containing 370 acres, binding on Cheat River, in the Horse-Shoe settlement, Harrison county, state of Virginia, within 40 miles of the head navigation of Potomac—the title is indisputable, the river navigable for boats to the Ohio, and the surrounding neighborhood thickly settled and in a flourishing state of improvement.

FOR SALE,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE with convenient back buildings, a large dry cellar, garden, &c. on the pavement, lower end of Fairfax-street.

William McMechen.

May 8.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Clue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenebriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogheads Cherry Bounce.

Retaining Molasses, Havana Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Choicest, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne,

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allam, Copperas, Roll,

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine,

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cayendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

String Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Partnership dissolved.

THE co partnership of Bonal and Ricketts, is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. BONAL is authorised to settle the affairs of the late concern, and will attend at the house of B. Ricketts for that purpose.

John Bonal,

Benjamin Ricketts.

May 3—(4)

2av2w

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last nine years has become celebrated throughout the U. States,) warrants the assertion that it is the best remedy now in use for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthy perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Select Recommendations.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr. Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEO. BENNER, junior,

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past, enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

ALSO,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED

By using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the nine last years testify. The peculiar excellence of his infal-

lie cure for the Itch over every other, and the certainty of a cure by a single application of the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment does not contain a particle of opium, stone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder for the
Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for lancing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract
of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to J. Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 14.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 basils coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogheads

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Carrel's

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco,

Madder, Copperas, Seal Leather, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families,

a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,

Plaster of Paris, &c.

April 17

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hoge, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hoge,

John Muncaster,

Executors.

March 25.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE

HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate,

seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to

Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself

his attention to the wishes and convenience of

his customers will ensure him a portion of

public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

SALT suitable for the fisheries,

Muscovado Sugar in hogheads,

Havana Sugar in boxes,

Green Coffee,

A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOGE.

March 24.

VOL. I

Sal

On every

the Vend

A Variety of

Particulars

are on

are es

and pur

ices.

F

From

30 boxes

10 bids. dry

3 do. N.

25 bbls. MAC

100 bushels S

60 do. P

FOR

April 19

Jul

BY COT

And fo

The

By Mrs. Ph

January 6.

John

CORNER OF

100 hall

GARS, warr

and full conten

Real Macco

Rappe-do C

20 boxes fro

20 Ph

and 2d quality.

A Genera

of good WIN

RIES, for sale.

December 2

Elastic Th

F

Just recei

A g

Lee's Pat

Dr. Roger

March 17.

Cott

Har

ALM

Containing

haining mat

gross, or sing

FR

The subscriber

Malaga

Mufcat

in boxes.

36 bag

April 19.

A M

A likely s